

**WEST**

## Freeform Search

**Database:**

US Patents Full-Text Database  
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database  
JPO Abstracts Database  
EPO Abstracts Database  
Derwent World Patents Index  
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Term:**

(drag\$ with drop\$ with hyperlink\$)

**Display:**  **Documents in Display Format:**  **Starting with Number** **Generate:** ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Side by Side ☐ Image

Search

Clear

Help

Logout

Interrupt

Main Menu

Show S Numbers

Edit S Numbers

Preferences

Cases

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### Search History

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**DATE:** Thursday, May 08, 2003   [Printable Copy](#)   [Create Case](#)**Set Name Query**

side by side

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*L1   (drag\$ with drop\$ with hyperlink\$)**Hit Count Set Name**

result set

9   L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

**WEST**

Generate Collection

Print

**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 9 of 9 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 6544295 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Apr 8, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6544295 B1

TITLE: Methods for managing preferred internet sites in a computer system having a browser

Detailed Description Text (44):

To add an Internet Quick marks button, on the other hand, the user proceeds as follows. In the user's browser, the user right-clicks a Web site that he or she wants to save, and then selects "Internet Shortcut" from the pop-up menu. The user clicks OK in the Create Internet Shortcut dialog box. This method creates a shortcut, represented by an icon, which appears on the user's desktop and in the user's Quick marks Desktop group. Now, the user drags the shortcut to an appropriate Internet Quick marks group. For example, if the shortcut represents a site describing comedy films, the user could drag it to an Entertainment group. In addition, the user can use one of the following methods. With some versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer, the user can drag and drop the home page status icon at the bottom right of the Web page to a Quick marks group. With some versions of Netscape Navigator, the user can drag and drop the "chain link" icon at the top left of the Web page to a Quick marks group. Here, the user selects and then drags and drops an individual bitmap image, such as a .gif (CompuServe-defined GIF format) image, or hyperlink from a Web page to a Quick marks group.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6460058 B2

L1: Entry 2 of 9

File: USPT

Oct 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6460058 B2

TITLE: Object-oriented framework for hyperlink navigation

Detailed Description Text (288):

The architecture 300 allows application programs to participate in hyperlink navigation at different levels. For minimal participation in hyperlink navigation (e.g., to allow navigation from the application to a hyperlink target), an application program can utilize a set of system API functions (referred to herein as simple hyperlinking API functions), which include the HlinkSimpleNavigateToString, HlinkSimpleNavigateToMoniker, HlinkNavigateString, HlinkNavigateMoniker, HlinkGoBack, and HlinkGoForward API functions described below. An application can implement the additional objects and integration interfaces described below to support more complex hyperlink navigation features, such as navigation to a sub-location within a document or object, or cut and paste as well as drag and drop operations with hyperlinks. Thus, an application such as an Internet browser which is a viewer of documents that contain hyperlinks would implement the objects and

integration interfaces so as to support all hyperlink navigation features. On the other hand, another application without implementing the objects and integration interfaces can use the simple hyperlinking API function to provide simpler hyperlink features, such as a menu command or button control which hyperlinks to the application developer's home page or to a help or customer technical support page on the World Wide Web.

Detailed Description Text (293):

The illustrated hyperlink objects 320-321 support the IPersistStream, and IDataObject interfaces (which are well known OLE interfaces), in addition to the IHlink interface 322. The hyperlink objects 320-321 include member functions which implement the behavior of navigating to the location in the target which is referenced by the hyperlink object, and are exposed through the IHlink interface 322. The hyperlink objects 320-321 also expose functions via the IPersistStream interface to save and load itself in the computer's secondary storage 42, and functions via the IDataObject interface for transferring itself between applications with cut, copy and paste operations using the clipboard as well as drag-and-drop operations. A document can use the hyperlink object to represent hyperlinks contained in the document, thus encapsulating the functionality of hyperlink navigation, as well as saving, loading, dragging, dropping, cutting and pasting of the hyperlinks.

Detailed Description Text (316):

FIG. 11 shows a process 450 for hyperlink navigation between a hyperlink container and a hyperlink target which integrate directly with the hyperlinking browse context object 350 (FIG. 9). This integration allows the hyperlink container and target to provide more complex features, such as cut, copy and paste operations and drag and drop operations.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	RMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6438575 B1

L1: Entry 3 of 9

File: USPT

Aug 20, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6438575 B1

TITLE: System, method, and article of manufacture for wireless enablement of the world wide web using a wireless gateway

Detailed Description Text (98):

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a process 700 for allowing a user to customize an information portal according to one embodiment of the present invention. When the user wishes to add content, a web-page chosen by the user is presented in operation 702. In operation 704, the user is then allowed to select the headline or hyperlink of his/her choice and simply drags and drops it into his/her portal. From that point on, in operation 706, the content from that headline or hyperlink will be brought to the user's portal regularly. In operation 708, a check for any change or update of the content is made. If the content changes or is refreshed, the new content will be brought to the user. In operation 710, the user is further allowed to edit the content of his/her portal at will by adding or deleting headlines, moving them from one window to another within a view or moving them to other windows in different views.

Detailed Description Text (110):

Once the address of selected content is determined, it is converted into a hyperlink that contains the original content or a hyperlink to it, and its address. When a user drags and drops that selected content into a window of choice, that hyperlink and all of its associated information is sent through the window to the servers where it is entered into a database.

Detailed Description Text (116):

Addition of Customized content: In the case of addition of customized content, the process is as follows: 1. The user selects a hyperlink by dragging and dropping them into the ActiveX control on the Administrative page. 2. The hyperlink and related information are sent to the servers. The information includes (a) the content of the link, (b) its location on the page, (c) the URL of the site, (d) the identity of the window and the view it has been dropped into and (e) the user name. 3. Once the link has been selected, it is added to the database and is accessible to the main user interface.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6266684 B1

L1: Entry 4 of 9

File: USPT

Jul 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6266684 B1

TITLE: Creating and saving multi-frame web pages

Detailed Description Text (16):

Referring now to FIGS. 7 and 8, by manipulating graphical images created by the page authoring program 15, the author can establish a hyperlink in the multi-frame web page to another web resource and can target one of the frames to display the contents of the web resource. The author typically creates a hyperlink between a label 70 (e.g., text or an image) in a frame 52 and a web resource (e.g., an HTML, video, graphics, or audio file) in one of two ways: (i) by using a pointing device to "drag and drop" a graphical image ("icon") 72 representing the resource from a file list 74 onto the label 70; or (ii) by using the pointing device to highlight the label 70 (e.g., by "double-clicking" on the object) and then keying a path (e.g., a Uniform Resource Locator, or "URL") to the resource into a text box 76.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6233591 B1

L1: Entry 5 of 9

File: USPT

May 15, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6233591 B1

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Dropping hyperlink onto document object

Brief Summary Text (16):

Drag and Drop--a user can assign a URL hyperlink to an existing figure by dragging a URL link directly from a web browser and dropping the URL link on the figure. If the user drags and drops a URL link on an empty part of a document, a new text-based hyperlink figure is created using the text associated with the URL link as displayed in the web browser.

Drawing Description Text (3):

FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing a preferred method of creating a URL hyperlink by dragging and dropping.

Detailed Description Text (11):

FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing a preferred method of creating a URL hyperlink by dragging and dropping. While using a program implementing the invention, a user selects an object (e.g., an icon or graphics figure) from a browser page 10 having an associated URL (STEP 200). The URL, as provided by a browser program, is made available for dropping by the system software, in known fashion (STEP 202).

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KIMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6154771 A

L1: Entry 6 of 9

File: USPT

Nov 28, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6154771 A

TITLE: Real-time receipt, decompression and play of compressed streaming video/hypervideo; with thumbnail display of past scenes and with replay, hyperlinking and/or recording permissively initiated retrospectively

Brief Summary Text (72):

A first and a second related invention to the present invention respectively concern (i) making and (ii) distributing hypervideo. Hypervideo is (i) made from (a) video and (b) hyperlinks by software-based editing processes. Such a hypervideo editor is taught in the related patent application for HYPERVIDEO AUTHORING AND EDITING BY DRAGGING AND DROPPING DIVERSE HYPERLINKS INTO AUTOMATICALLY-DETECTED SCENE HOTSPOTS, WITH SCENES' DURATIONS BEING FURTHER AUTOMATICALLY DETECTED.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KIMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6091409 A

L1: Entry 7 of 9

File: USPT

Jul 18, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6091409 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Automatically activating a browser with internet shortcuts on the desktop

Detailed Description Text (17):

Documents that are set forth in the HTML (HyperText Markup Language) format include hyperlinks. These are links that may be used to gain access to related documents. These hyperlinks may be dragged and dropped to create Internet shortcuts. For example, as shown in FIG. 11A, the Internet document 61 includes a hyperlink 108 associated with the term "W3 servers." It should be appreciated that this hyperlink is surrounded by a broken border in FIG. 11A solely for illustrative purposes. A user may use the mouse 46 to position the mouse cursor over the hyperlink 108 and drag the hyperlink to a destination where the hyperlink is dropped. FIG. 11B illustrates an example of the appearance of the virtual desktop when the hyperlink 108 has been dragged and dropped onto the virtual desktop 50 to create an Internet shortcut 110.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KIMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 6006265 A

L1: Entry 8 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 21, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6006265 A

TITLE: Hyperlinks resolution at and by a special network server in order to enable diverse sophisticated hyperlinking upon a digital network

Brief Summary Text (39):

A first and a second related invention to the present invention respectively concern (i) making and (ii) distributing hypervideo. Hypervideo is (i) made from (a) video and (b) hyperlinks by software-based editing processes. Such a hypervideo editor is taught in the related patent application for HYPERVIDEO AUTHORIZING AND EDITING BY DRAGGING AND DROPPING DIVERSE HYPERLINKS INTO AUTOMATICALLY-DETECTED SCENE HOTSPOTS, WITH SCENES' DURATIONS BEING FURTHER AUTOMATICALLY DETECTED.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5877765 A

L1: Entry 9 of 9

File: USPT

Mar 2, 1999

345/738

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5877765 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Method and system for displaying internet shortcut icons on the desktop

Detailed Description Text (17):

Documents that are set forth in the HTML (HyperText Markup Language) format include hyperlinks. These are links that may be used to gain access to related documents. These hyperlinks may be dragged and dropped to create Internet shortcuts. For example, as shown in FIG. 11A, the Internet document 61 includes a hyperlink 108 associated with the term "W3 servers". It should be appreciated that this hyperlink is surrounded by a broken border in FIG. 11A solely for illustrative purposes. A user may use the mouse 46 to position the mouse cursor over the hyperlink 108 and drag the hyperlink to a destination where the hyperlink is dropped. FIG. 11B illustrates an example of the appearance of the virtual desktop when the hyperlink 108 has been dragged and dropped onto the virtual desktop 56 to create an Internet shortcut 110.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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Generate Collection
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Print
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**Set Name Query**

side by side

**Hit Count Set Name**

result set

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

<u>L6</u>	L5 and (download\$ with icon)	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (stor\$ with user\$ with information\$)	31	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (hyperlink\$).ab.	72	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	(709/\$ OR 705/\$).CCLS.	23190	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(705/\$.ccls.) or 709/\$.ccls.	23190	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(705 or 709)/\$.ccls.	0	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 6353448 B1

L6: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Mar 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6353448 B1

TITLE: Graphic user interface display method

**Abstract Text (1):**

A method of displaying graphic user interface layouts including the steps of accessing a data repository storing an instruction set for constructing a graphic user interface layout through a network connection, rendering the graphic user interface layout associated with the instruction set and reducing the graphic user interface layout to a bitmap image. Once the graphics and text are laid out, the screen display is reduced to a bitmap image and associated with a uniform resource locator string. When a search query that retrieves the uniform resource locator string, the bitmap image and the uniform resource locator string are displayed to the end-user. As an alternative to displaying the actual text of the resource locator string, it may be embedded as an image hyperlink.

**Brief Summary Text (14):**

U.S. Pat. No. 6,011,537 to Slotznick describes a method of displaying primary and secondary information on a graphic user interface. The system may be implemented in an Internet environment wherein the primary and secondary information are retrieved from one or more remote websites to best utilize bandwidth and increase the perceived speed at which information is gathered and presented to the end-user. (Col. 4, lines 62-64). The method is most clearly understood as follows: (1) secondary information is downloaded and stored in fast memory, while primary information is experienced; (2) secondary information is fully or partially hidden until triggered; (3) secondary information is triggered and displayed as if it were a separate page; (4) secondary information is triggered not only by hypertext, icons, controls and thumbnail images, but also by keyhole images; and (5) secondary information is also displayed automatically as a trailer while new primary information is retrieved or while the user is logging off. (Col. 11, lines 12-21). Claim seven of the Slotznick patent describes displaying a thumbnail image of the secondary information as a portion of secondary information which is simultaneously displayed with the primary image. (Col. 41, lines 66-67 to col. 42, lines 1-2). However, Slotznick does not disclose, teach or suggest the generation of thumbnail images based on website screen layouts.

**Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):**

709/219

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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Generate Collection

Print